CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter describes the analysis of word formation found in Online Oxford English Dictionary. There are some processes in word formation; derivation, reduplication, conversion or functional shift, compound, blends, back formation, shortenings, borrowing. Here are the data analyses.

4.1 Word Formation with Affixation Process

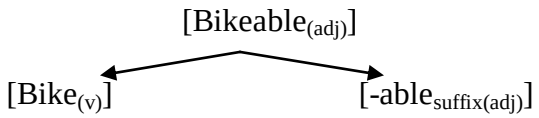
Derivation process (also called affixation process) is argued as a common way of creating new words. This process is identified as creating a new word by adding some bound morpheme, prefixes and/or suffixes, to free morpheme.

Data 1

> *'Particular streets in New York might be redesign, creating 'walkable and* ***bikeable*** *streets'.*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/bikeable

Bikeable. This new word is identified as an adjective derived from a verb *bike.* It consists of free morpheme [$bike_{(v)}$] and bound morpheme -[–$able_{suffix(adj)}$]. This free morpheme means *ride a bicycle or motorcycle*. This word historically is abbreviation from bicycle. It first appeared in late 19th century coined from *bi-* which means *two* + Greek *kyklos* which means *circle or wheel.* On the other hand, the bound morpheme

aims to give characteristic to the verb to form adjective meaning; *capable of*. This morpheme first appeared in Late Middle English and it was originated from Old French 14th century, that is, *hable*. The description may be illustrated by the following figure.



This figure initiates that meaning properties (meaning features) cover,

[ACTIVITY OF RIDING] + [TOOLS WITH TWO AND CIRCLE WHEELS]

+

[CAPABLE OF]

Since the activity of this 'riding' involves the concepts of [PLACE] and [MOUNTAIN] as a result in the way in which this activity has been done, the meaning properties for *bikeable* are:

[ACTIVITY OF RIDING] + [TOOLS WITH TWO AND CIRCLE WHEELS] +

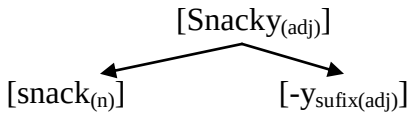
[CAPABLE OF] + [PLACE] + [MOUNTAIN]

Thus, the concept of *bikeable* is defined as an environment suitable or safe for cyclist. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in May 2014.

Data 2

> *'I would love to see something more "**snacky**" on the appetizers menu to go with drinks whilst sitting at the bar.'*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/snacky

Snacky. This new word is identified as an adjective derived from a noun *snack.* It consists of free morpheme [$snack_{(n)}$] - *a small quantity of food or a light meal* and bound morpheme [$–y_{suffix(adj)}$] aims to give characteristic to the noun to form adjective meaning; *having quality of*. This free morpheme [$snack_{(n)}$] first appeared in Middle English 1680's and it was originated from Middle Dutch 1300's that is, *snacken*. Meanwhile, the bound morpheme *–y* was originated from Germanic that is *–ig* which has the same meaning. The description may be illustrated by the following figure.



This figure initiates the description of following meaning properties.

[A LIGHT MEAL OR A SMALL QUANTITY OF FOOD]

+

[HAVING QUALITY OF]

Since the concept of [A LIGHT MEAL OR A SMALL QUANTITY OF FOOD] + [HAVING QUALITY OF] are added with the concept of [DENOTING OR RELATING TO] and [FOOD SUITABLE FOR EATING BETWEEN MEALS] as a result in the time when this kind of food is consumed, the meaning properties for *snacky* are:

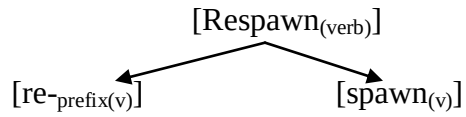
[A LIGHT MEAL OR A SMALL QUANTITY OF FOOD] + [HAVING QUALITY OF] + [FOOD SUITABLE FOR EATING BETWEEN MEALS]

Thus, the concept of *snacky* is defined as denoting or relating to food suitable for eating between meals or as a light, casual meal. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word in May 2014.

Data 3

> *'If an enemy defender gets destroyed, he will be* ***respwned*** *after 20 seconds.'*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/respawn

Respawn. This new word is identified as a verb derived from a verb *spawn.* It consists of bound morpheme [re-$_{prefix(v)}$] and free morpheme [spawn$_{(v)}$]. Bound morpheme [re-$_{prefix(v)}$] aims to give repetition to the verb to form verb meaning; *a repetitive of a word*. It first appeared in Middle English and origin from Latin *re- or red-; back or again.* Free morpheme [spawn$_{(v)}$] means *an action to produce or generate something.* It was originated from Latin *expandere; expand* Old French *espandre; pour out* and Anglo Norman French *espaundre; to shed roe*. The description may be illustrated by the following figure.



This figure initiates that meaning properties (meaning features) cover,

[REPETITIVE OF A WORD]

+

[ACTION] + [PRODUCE OR GENERATE SOMETHNG]

Since the concept of [REPETITIVE OF A WORD] + [ACTION] + [PRODUCE OR GENERATE SOMETHNG] are added with the concept of [GAMERS] + [CHARACTER IN VIDEO GAME] + [REAPPEAR AFTER BEEN KILLED] as a result in the time when the character in video game can be back to the game after being killed because still has another life, the meaning properties for *respawn* are:

[ACTION] + [PRODUCE OR GENERATE SOMETHNG] + [GAMERS] + [CHARACTER IN VIDEO GAME] + [REAPPEAR AFTER BEEN KILLED]

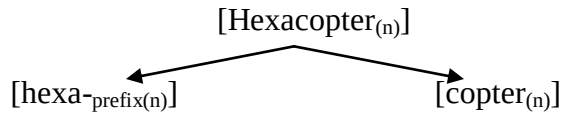
Thus, the concept of *respwan* is defined as reappear after having been killed. This new word added into Online Oxford English Dictionary in December 2014.

Data 4

> *'When the **hexacopter** arrived at their location, it would hover in place.'*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/hexacopter

Hexacopter. This new word is identified as a noun derived from a noun copter. It consists of bound morpheme [hexa-$_{prefix(n)}$] and free morpheme [copter$_{(n)}$]. This bound morpheme [hexa-$_{prefix(n)}$] aims to give element *six* to the noun to form noun meaning and it was originated from Greek *hex; six.* Respectively, free morpheme [copter$_{(n)}$] historically is informal from *helicopter; a type of aircraft deriving both lift and propulsion from one or two sets of horizontally revolving rotors and capable of moving vertically and horizontally*. This free morpheme first appeared in late 19th century and it was originated from French that is *helicoptere,* from Greek

helix; spiral + pteron; wing. The description may be illustrated by the following figure.



This figure initiates that meaning properties (meaning features) cover,

[ELEMENT HAVING SIX ANGLE]

+

[TOOL/INSTRUMENT] + [AIRCRAFT] + [MOVING VERTICALLY AND HORIZONTALLY]

Since the concept of [ELEMENT HAVING SIX ANGLE] + [TOOL/INSTRUMENT] + [AIRCRAFT] + [MOVING VERTICALLY AND HORIZONTALLY] are added with the concept of [HAVING SIX ROTORS] as a result in the time when the helicopter has six rotors, the meaning properties for *hexacopter* are:

[TOOL/INSTRUMENT] + [AIRCRAFT] + [MOVING VERTICALLY AND HORIZONTALLY] + [HAVING SIX ROTORS]

Thus, the concept of *hexacopter* is defined as an unmanned helicopter having six rotors. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in August 2014.

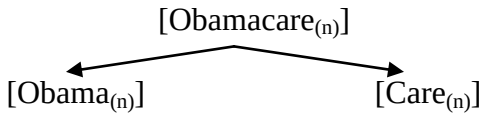
4.2 Word Formation with Compound process

This category explained the data of compound process. Compound process is a combination of two or more free roots or disposition for putting words together to create new words.

Data 5

> *'Supporters of **Obamacare** point out that private health insurance was hardly perfect before 2010'*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/Obamacare

Obamacare. This new word is categorized as a noun and formed by combining two free morphemes. It consists of free morpheme [$Obama_{(n)}$] and free morpheme [$care_{(n)}$]. [$Obama_{(n)}$] is known as the name of 44^{th} and current of the president of United States of America and the later is defined as *the provision of what is necessary for the health, welfare, maintenance, and protection of someone or something*. This morpheme first appeared in Old English and it was originated from Proto-Germanic *karo; lament, grief, or care.* The description may be illustrated by the following figure.



This figure initiates that meaning properties (meaning features) cover,

[PERSON] + [NAME OF 44^{TH} AND CURRENT PRESIDENT OF USA]

+

[ATTENTION OR PROTECTION OF SOMETHING OR SOMEONE]

Since the concept of [PERSON] + [NAME OF 44^{TH} AND CURRENT PRESIDENT OF USA] + [ATTENTION OR PROTECTION OF SOMETHING OR SOMEONE] are added with the concept of [PRESIDENT WORK PROGRAM] + [INSURANCE OF HEALT FOR U.S CITIZENS] as a result when Obama campaign his work program in citizens health, the meaning properties for *obamacare* are:

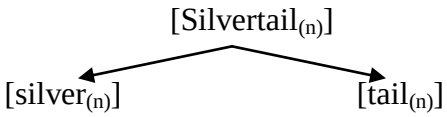
[PERSON] + [NAME OF 44TH AND CURRENT PRESIDENT OF USA] + [PRESIDENT WORK PROGRAM] + [INSURANCE OF HEALT FOR U.S CITIZENS]

Thus, the concept of *obamacare* is defined as an informal term for a federal law intended to improve access to health insurance for US citizens. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in December 2014.

Data 6

> *'The area is not uniformly full of* ***silvertails*** *sending their kids to elite private schools'*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/silvertail

Silvertail. This new word is categorized as a noun and formed by combining two free morphemes. It consists of free morpheme [silver$_{(n)}$] and free [tail$_{(n)}$]. The free morpheme [silver$_{(n)}$] means *a shiny grey-white color or appearance like that of silver*. This morpheme first appeared in Old English and it was originated from Germanic related to Dutch that is *zilver*. One after the other, the free morpheme [tail$_{(n)}$] means *the lower or hanging part at the back of a shirt or a man's formal evening suit with such a coat*. This morpheme first appeared in Old English and it was originated from Middle Low German that is *tagel.* The description may be illustrated by the following figure.



This figure initiates that meaning properties (meaning features) cover,

[COLOR] + [SHINY GREY-WHITE]

+

[LOWEST PART OF COAT OR FORMAL SUITE]

Since the concept of [COLOR] + [SHINY] + [LOWEST] + [COAT OR FORMAL SUITE] are added with the concept of [PERSON] refers to people in middle age + [HAVING SOCIAL PROMINENT] as a result when people have a power or considered important in society, the meaning properties for *silvertail* are:

[PERSON] + [SHINY] + [LOWEST] + [COAT OR FORMAL SUITE] + [HAVING SOCIAL PROMINENT]

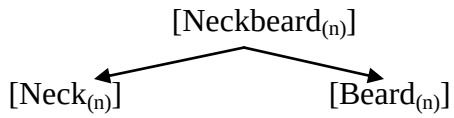
Thus, the concept of *silvertail* is defined as a person who is socially prominent or who displays social aspirations. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in December 2014.

Data 7

> *'A **neckbeard** is like a wild, untamed wilderness located beneath one' chin.'*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/neckbeard

Neckbeard. This new word is categorized as a noun and formed by combining two free morphemes. It consists of free morpheme [$neck_{(n)}$]; *the part of a person or animal body connecting the head to the rest of the body* and free morpheme [$beard_{(n)}$]; *a growth of hair on the chin and lower cheeks of a man's face*. The free morpheme [$neck_{(n)}$] first appeared in Old English and it was originated from Proto-Germanic that

is *hnekk; the nape of the neck* cognate from Old Frisian *hnnekka*, Middle Dutch *necke*. Whereas the free morpheme [beard$_{(n)}$] first appeared in Old English related to Dutch *baard* and Germanic *bart* which have the same meaning. The description may be illustrated by the following figure.



This figure initiates that meaning properties (meaning features) cover,

[PART OF BODY] + [PERSON/ANIMAL]

+

[HAIR] + [CHIN AND LOWER CHEEKS]

Since the concept of [PART OF BODY] + [PERSON/ANIMAL] + [HAIR] + [CHIN AND LOWER CHEEKS] are added with the concept of [POOR GROOMING] as a result when a man has beard in his neck with poor combing, the meaning properties for *neckbeard* are:

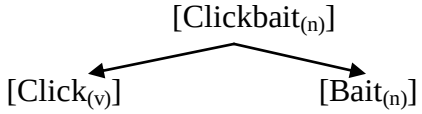
[PART OF BODY] + [PERSON/ANIMAL] + [HAIR] + [CHIN AND LOWER CHEEKS] + [POOR GROOMING]

Thus, the concept of *neckbeard* is defined as a growth of hair on a man's neck, especially when regarded as indicative of poor grooming. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in August 2014.

Data 8

'They're essentially just **clickbait** blog post.'
http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/clickbait

Clickbait. This new word is categorized as a noun and formed by combining two free morphemes. It consists of free morpheme [click$_{(v)}$] and free morpheme [bait$_{(n)}$]. The free morpheme [click$_{(v)}$] means *to strike, move, or produce with a click*. This morpheme first appeared in late 16th century and it was originated from Dutch and East Frisian *klikken; to click*. While the free morpheme [bait$_{(n)}$] means *something used in luring specially to a hook or trap*. This morpheme first appeared in Middle English and it was originated from Old Norse *beit; pasture, food or beita; to hunt or chase*. The description may be illustrated by the following figure.



This figure initiates that meaning properties (meaning features) cover,

[ACTION] + [TO STRIKE OR MOVE]

+

[SOMETHING] + [USED IN LURING] + [TO ATTRACH]

Since the concept of [ACTION] + [TO STRIKE OR MOVE] + [SOMETHING] + [USED IN LURING] + [TO ATTRACH] are added with the concept of [VISITORS] + [WEB PAGE] as a result when a content in web page made to attract people to click the link, the meaning properties for *clickbait* are:

[SOMETHING] + [TO ATTRACT] + [VISITORS] + [TO STRIKE OR MOVE] + [WEB PAGE]

Thus, the concept of *clickbait* is defined as a content whose main purpose is to attract attention and encourage visitors to click on a link to particular web page. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in August 2014.

4.3 Word Formation with Shortenings Process

Shortenings divided into three parts. Those are clipping, acronym, and initialism forms have in common the deletion of sound without respect to morphological boundaries.

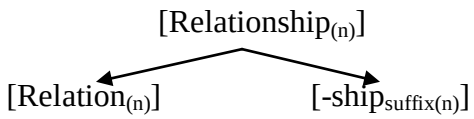
4.3.1 Clipping

Clipping is a process of creating a new word with removing the first, the end, the first and the end of parts in words.

Data 9

> *'Their dedication to their **ships** is scary sometimes.'*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/ship#ship-2

Ship. This new word is categorized as a noun and formed by removing the beginning part of a word [relationship$_{(n)}$]. This word first appeared in 1644 century combined from free morpheme [relation$_{(n)}$] and bound morpheme [–ship$_{suffix(n)}$]. This free morpheme is categorized as a noun; *the way in which two or more people or things are connected or related*. It first appeared in Middle English and was originated from Anglo-French *relacioun,* Old French *relacion; bring back, restoring.* Furthermore, the bound morpheme [–ship$_{suffix(n)}$] aims to give quality or condition to the noun to form noun meaning. This morpheme first appeared in Old English and it was originated from Dutch *–schap*, German *–schaft.* The description may be illustrated by the following figure.



This figure initiates that meaning properties (meaning features) cover,

[TWO OR MORE PEOPLE] + [CONNECT]

+

[CONDITION OR QUALITY]

Since the concept of [TWO OR MORE PEOPLE] + [CONNECT] + [CONDITION OR QUALITY] are added with the concept of [BINDING] + [PARTICIPANT] as a result when a couple have a relation between each other, the meaning properties for *relationship/ship* are:

[TWO OR MORE PEOPLE] + [BINDING] + [CONNECT] + [PARTICIPANT] + [CONDITION OR QUALITY]

Thus, the concept of *ship* is defined as the relation connecting or binding participants. This new word added into Online Oxford English Dictionary in May 2014.

Data 10

> *'We're in the hot tub—are you **jel**?'*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/jel

Jel. This new word is categorized as an adjective and formed by removing the end part from a word *jealous; intolerant of rivalry or unfaithfulness*. The word [jealous(adj)] first appeared in Middle English and it was originated from Old French

gelos, from Medieval Latin *zelosus; having or showing zeal*. There is no changed in the meaning but the change happened in writing. The description may be illustrated by the following figure.

[Jealous$_{(adj)}$]

The meaning properties for *jealous/jel* are:

[INTOLERANT] + [RIVALRY/UNFAITHFULNESS]

As a result when a people envious with someone.

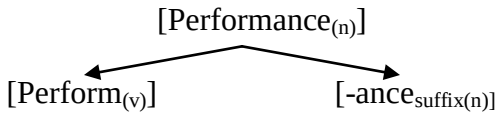
Thus, the concept of *jel* is defined as intolerant of rivalry or unfaithfulness. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in December 2014.

Data 11

> 'Overall, our **perf** was decent.'
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/perf

Perf. This new word is categorized as a noun and it formed by removing the end part from a word *performance; the execution of an action*. The word [Performance$_{(n)}$] formed from free morpheme [perform$_{(v)}$]; *carry out, accomplish, or fulfill an action, task, or function* and bound morpheme [–ance$_{suffix(n)}$]. This free morpheme *perform* is categorized as a verb. It first appeared in Middle English and was originated from Old French *parfoumir* from *par; through, to completion* + *foumir; furnish, provide.* Moreover, the bound morpheme suffix [–ance$_{suffix(n)}$] aims to give instance of action or process to the noun to form noun meaning and it was

originated from Latin that is *–antia.* The description may be illustrated by the following figure.



The meaning properties for *performance/perf* are:

[AN ACTION] + [PROCESS] + [CARRY OUT SOMETHING]

Thus, the concept of *perf* is defined as the execution of an action. This new word added into Online Oxford English Dictionary in May 2014.

4.3.2 Acronym

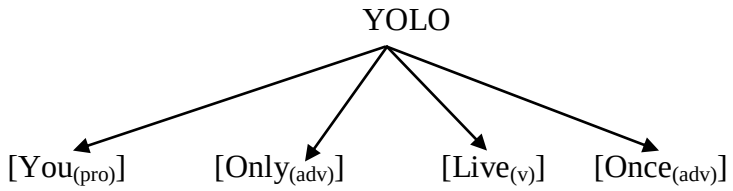
Acronym is the initial letters of words in a group and pronounced as a word.

Data 12

> *'I'm tempted to shout '**YOLO**' at him, but remember I'm not 14.'*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/YOLO

YOLO. This new word is formed by initialing from group word *you only live once* and pronounced as a word. The new word *YOLO* consists of free morpheme [you$_{(pro)}$], [only$_{(adv)}$], [live$_{(v)}$], and [once$_{(adv)}$]. The free morpheme [you$_{(pro)}$] meeans *the one or ones being addresses, used as the pronoun of the second person singular or plural in any grammatical relation*. This morpheme first appeared in Old English as *eow, ge* and it was originated from Germanic *euch.* Then, the free morpheme [only$_{(adv)}$] means as *a single fact or instance and nothing more or different.* This

morpheme first appeared in Old English as *anlic*. Afterwards, the free morpheme [live$_{(v)}$] means *to be alive.* This morpheme first appeared in Old English as *lifian* and it was originated from German that is *leben.* The last, free morpheme [once$_{(adv)}$] means *one time and no more.* This morpheme first appeared in Middle English as *ones* and the spelling change in 16th century into *once.* The description may be illustrated by the following figure.



This figure initiates that meaning properties (meaning features) cover,

[PERSON] + [BEING ADDRESSED]

+

[A SINGLE] + [NOTHING MORE]

+

[ACTION] + [TO BE ALIVE]

+

[ONE TIME] + [NO MORE]

Since the concept of [PERSON] + [BEING ADDRESSED] + [A SINGLE] + [NOTHING MORE] + [ACTION] + [TO BE ALIVE] + [ONE TIME] + [NO MORE] are added with the concept of [WHITOUT WORRYING] + [RECKLESS BEHAVIOUR] as a result when people feel they have to live without fear because they only live once in this life, the meaning properties for *YOLO* are:

[PERSON] + [BEING ADDRESSED] + [A SINGLE] + [NOTHING MORE] + [ACTION] + [TO BE ALIVE] + [ONE TIME] + [NO MORE] + [RECKLESS BEHAVIOUR] + [WHITOUT WORRYING]

Thus, the concept of *YOLO* is defined to express the view that one should make the most of the present moment without worrying about the future, and often used as a rationale for impulsive or reckless behavior. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in May 2014.

4.3.3 Initialsm

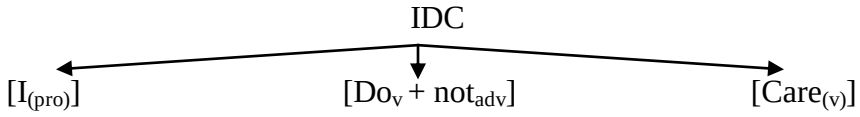
Initialism is the initial letters of words in a group and pronounced as a sequence of letters.

Data 13

> '**IDC** what anybody says—I know what I saw'
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/IDC

IDC. This new word is formed by initialing from a group word *I Don't Care*. It pronounced as a sequence of letters. The new word *IDC* consists of free morpheme [$I_{(pro)}$], [$do_{(v)}$], [$not_{(adv)}$], and [$care_{(v)}$]. The free morpheme [$I_{(pro)}$] used by speaker to refer to himself or herself. This morpheme first appeared in 12^{th} century, historically shortened from Old English *ic* and it was originated from Proto-Germanic that is *ek or ik* cognates from Old Frisian. Then, the free morpheme [$do_{(v)}$] means *act, carry out.* This morpheme first appeared in Middle English and it was originated from West Germanic that is *don* cognates from Old Saxon that is *duan.* Later, free morpheme [$not_{(adv)}$] means *joined to preceding verb, used to express negative of other words.*

This morpheme first appeared in Middle English 13th century. The last, free morpheme [care$_{(v)}$] means *to feel interest or concern*. This morpheme first appeared in Old English and it was originated from Proto-Germanic *karo; lament, grief, or care.* The description may be illustrated by the following figure.



This figure initiates that meaning properties (meaning features) cover,

[ONE PERSON] + [REFER TO HIMSELF]

+

[ACT] + [CARRY OUT] + [NEGATIVE MEANING]

+

[FEEL INTEREST OR CONCERN]

Since the concept of [ONE PERSON] + [REFER TO HIMSELF] + [ACT] + [CARRY OUT] + [NEGATIVE MEANING] + [FEEL INTEREST OR CONCERN] are added with the concept of [TEXT MESSAGE] + [NOT INTERESTED] as a result when people have no interest in something or someone, the meaning properties for *IDC* are:

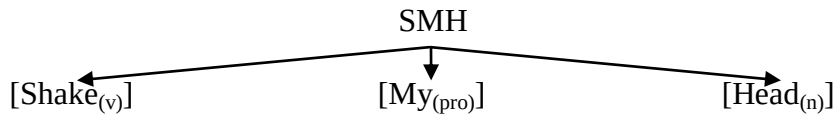
[ONE PERSON] + [REFER TO HIMSELF] + [ACT] + [CARRY OUT] + [NEGATIVE MEANING] + [TEXT MESSAGE] + [NOT INTERESTED]

Thus, the concept of *IDC* is defined typically use in text message and used when people not interested in something that is being discussed. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in December 2014.

Data 14

> *'I can both understand the outrage and **SMH** at it.'*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/SMH

SMH. This new word is formed by initialing from a group word *Shake My Head.* It pronounced as a sequence of letters. The new word *SMH* consists of free morpheme [shake$_{(v)}$], [my$_{(pro)}$], and [head$_{(n)}$]. The free morpheme [shake$_{(v)}$] means *to move irregularly and fro.* This morpheme first appeared in late 14th century and it was originated from Proto-Germanic *skakanan* cognates from Old Norse *skaka*. Afterwards, the free morpheme [my$_{(pro)}$] means *of or relating to me or myself especially as possessor, agent, object of an action, or familiar person.* This morpheme first appeared in Middle English 12th century as *mi* reduced from *mine*. The last, the free morpheme [head$_{(n)}$] means *the upper part of the human body, or the front or upper part of the body of an animal typically separated from the rest of the body a neck, containing the brain, mouth, and sense organs.* This morpheme first appeared in Old English as *heafod* and it was originated from Germanic related to Dutch *hoofd* and German *haupt.* The description may be illustrated by the following figure.



This figure initiates that meaning properties (meaning features) cover,

[ACTION] + [MOVE IRREGULARLY] + [FRO]

+

[RELATING TO MY]

+

[PART OF BODY] + [CONTAINING OF BRAIN, MOUTH, AND SENSE ORGANS]

Since the concept of [ACTION] + [MOVE IRREGULARLY] + [FRO] + [RELATING TO MY] + [UPPER PART OF BODY] + [CONTAINING OF BRAIN, MOUTH, AND SENSE ORGANS] are added with the concept of [ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION] + [TO EXPRESS DISAPPROVAL/EXASPERATION/FRUSTATION] as a result in the time when people in the electronic communication express to something that do not agree, the meaning properties for *SMH* are:

[ACTION] + [MOVE IRREGULARLY] + [FRO] + [RELATING TO MY] + [UPPER PART OF BODY] + [ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION] + [TO EXPRESS DISAPPROVAL/EXASPERATION/PRUSTATION] + [INSURANCE OF HEALT FOR U.S CITIZENS]

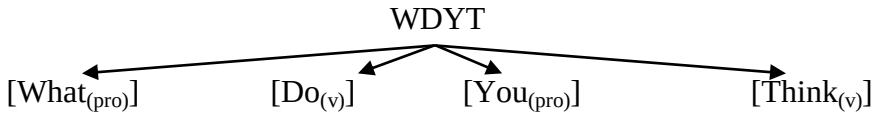
Thus, the concept of *SMH* is defined typically use in electronic communication to express disapproval, exasperation, frustration, etc. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in August 2014.

Data 15

> *'**WDYT** of the names Ava and Erza for a twin boy and girl?'*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/WDYT

WDYT. This new word is formed by initialing from a group word *What Do You Think.* It pronounced as a sequence of letters. The new word *WDYT* consists of free morpheme [$what_{(pro)}$], [$do_{(v)}$], [$you_{(pro)}$] and [$think_{(v)}$]. The free morpheme

[what$_{(pro)}$] used for *asking for information specifying something*. This morpheme first appeared in late Old English and it was originated from Germanic. Then, the free morpheme [do$_{(v)}$] means *perform or carry out*. This morpheme first appeared in Old English *don* and it was originated from Germanic. Next, the free morpheme [you$_{(pro)}$] means *the one or ones being addresses, used as the pronoun of the second person singular or plural in any grammatical relation*. This morpheme first appeared in Old English as *eow, ge* and it was originated from Germanic *euch.* The last, the free morpheme [think$_{(v)}$] means *have a particular opinion, belief, or idea about someone or something.* The description may be illustrated by the following figure.



This figure initiates that meaning properties (meaning features) cover,

[ASKING INFORMATION]

+

[PERFORM] + [CARRY OUT]

+

[PERSON] + [BEING ADDRESSED]

+

[PARTICULAR OPINION] + [IDEA OR OPINION]

Since the concept of [ASKING INFORMATION] [PERFORM] + [CARRY OUT] + [PERSON] + [BEING ADDRESSED] + [PARTICULAR OPINION] + [IDEA OR OPINION] are added with the concept of [ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION] + [TO ASK FOR SOMEONE

OPINION] as a result in the time when people in the electronic communication express to something that do not agree, the meaning properties for *WDYT* are:

[ASKING] + [INFORMATION, IDEA OR OPINION] + [ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION]

Thus, the concept of *WDYT* is defined typically use in electronic communication to ask for someone opinion. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in August 2014

4.4 Borrowing

This is a process of creating a new word with borrowing a word from another language.

Data 16

> *'Sun-dried tomato and mozzarella* ***arancini*** *served with salad'*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/arancini

Arancini. This new word is categorized as a noun and it borrowed from Italian. The word [arancini$_{(n)}$] in Italy has a meaning as a little orange. This word is name for a stuffed rice ball from Italy. This food has a shape and color like an orange that is why the name for it is *arancini* or *little orange*. This new word was originated from Sicily in 10th century during Arab rule. The description may be illustrated by the following figure.

The meaning properties for *arancini* are:

[A FOOD] + [STAFFED INSIDE] + [HAVE A SHAPE LIKE AN ORANGE] + [FROM ITLAY], as a result when people named an Italian food with a shape and color like an orange.

Thus, the concept of *arancini* is defined as a name of food from Italy with has a shape like an orange. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in August 2014.

Data 17

> *'Germany has adopted a special **tiki-taka** style with passing accuracy, skill, and pace that other teams cannot handle.'*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/tiki-taka

Tiki-taka. This new word is categorized as a noun. This word is a football term which has a meaning as a style of play involving highly accurate short passing and an emphasis on retaining possession of the ball. It first appeared in 21st century and it was originated from Spanish spelled *tiqui-taca.* This word became popular because a Spanish announcer popularized in his comment on the television channel LaSexta. The word [tiki-taka$_{(n)}$] is very closely with FC Barcelona, because there is the word came from. The description may be illustrated by the following figure.

The meaning properties for *tiki-taka* are:

[A FOOTBALL TACTIC] + [WITH HIGHLY ACCURATE SHORT PASSING] + [FOR RETAINING POSSESSION OF BALL], as a result when a team football used a tactic with playing accurate short passing to retaining possession of ball. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in December 2014.

4.5 Inventing

This process is creating a new word by using a popular brand, place, or name of popular person.

Data 18

> *'I always take **Marmite** and ketchup aboard; I can't travel without my Marmite.'*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/marmite#Marmite

Marmite. This new word is categorized as a noun refers to a dark savory spread made from yeast extract and vegetable extract. This is a brand of food spreads in U.K. It became a new word and listed in Oxford dictionary because this product very popular in U.K. It first launched in 1902 in England invented by Justus Von Liebig. The description may be illustrated by the following figure.

The meaning properties for *marmite* are:

[A BRAND] + [FOOD SPREAD] + [YEAST AND VEGETABLE EXTRACT], as a result when people named a food spread made from yeast and vegetable extract. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in December 2014.

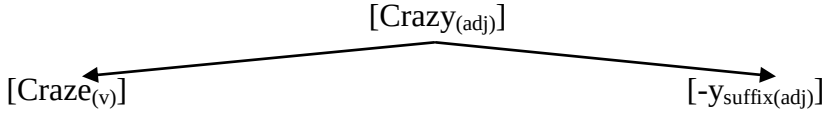
4.6 Conversion or Functional Shift

This process is different with the other process. It formed a new word by adding new meaning into existing words so the words that formed with this process will change in the meaning and part of speech.

Data 19

> *'Keep that **crazy** away from me.'*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/crazy#crazy__9

Crazy. This word is usually categorized as an adjective and has a meaning as insane or unbalanced, especially as manifested in wild or aggressive behavior, but the word class and the meaning of [crazy$_{(adj)}$] can be changed by adding some information on it. The word *crazy* consists of two morphemes; free morpheme [craze$_{(v)}$] and bound morpheme [–*y*$_{suffix(adj)}$]. The free morpheme [craze$_{(v)}$] means to shatter, crush or break to pieces. This morpheme first appeared in 14th century and it was originated from Old Norse *krasa* but entered English via Old French *crasir*. Whereas, the bound morpheme [–*y*$_{suffix(adj)}$] aims to give characteristic to the noun to form adjective meaning; *having quality of*. It was originated from Germanic that is –*ig* which has the same meaning. The description may be illustrated by the following figure.



This figure initiates that meaning properties (meaning features) cover,

[CRUSH] + [INSANE]

+

[HAVING QUALITY OF]

Since the concept of [CRUSH] + [INSANE] [HAVING QUALITY OF] are added with the concept of [AGGRESSIVE] + [BEHAVIOR] as a result in the time when people did something insane or have aggressive behavior, the meaning properties for *crazy* are:

[CRUSH] + [INSANE] [HAVING QUALITY OF] + [AGGRESSIVE] + [BEHAVIOR]

Thus, the concept of *crazy* is defined as insane or unbalanced, especially as manifested in wild or aggressive behavior. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in May 2014.

Data 20

> *'Look at that metal rail **thing** over there.'*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/thing#thing__23

Thing. This word is usually categorized as a noun; an object that one need not, cannot, or does not wish to give a specific name to. There is no changed in writing and word class, but there is an addition meaning on the word. This word first appeared in Old English and it was originated from Proto-Germanic cognates from Old Frisian. The description may be illustrated by the following figure.

The meaning properties for *thing* are:

[OBJECT] + [HAVE NO SPECIFIC NAME], as a result when people have no specific name for an object. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in May 2014.

4.7 Blends

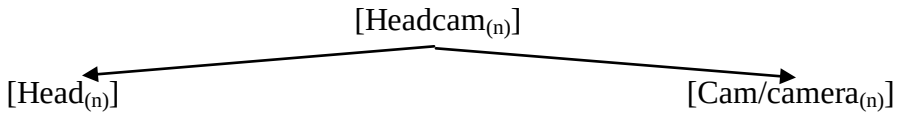
A blending is a combination of two or more words to create a new one, usually by taking the beginning of the other word and the end of the other one.

Data 21

> *'Podmore wore a* ***headcam*** *with the intention of obtaining footage of their hunting foray.'*
> http://blog.oxforddictionaries.com/2014/02/new-words-oxford-dictionaries/

Headcam. This new word is categorized as a noun and it formed by combining two morphemes. It consists of free morpheme [$head_{(n)}$] and free morpheme [$camera_{(n)}$]. The free morpheme [$head_{(n)}$] means *the upper part of the human body, or the front or upper part of the body of an animal typically separated from the rest of the body a neck, containing the brain, mouth, and sense organs.* This morpheme first appeared in Old English as *heafod* and it was originated from Germanic related to Dutch *hoofd* and German *haupt.* Afterwards, the free morpheme [$cam_{(n)}$] is historically abbreviation from [$camera_{(n)}$]; *a device for recording visual images in the form of photographs, cinema film, or video signals*. This morpheme first appeared in

late 17th and it was originated from Greek *kamara; object with an arched cover*. The description may be illustrated by the following figure.



This figure initiates that meaning properties (meaning features) cover,

[UPPER PART OF BODY] + [CONTAINING OF BRAIN, MOUTH, AND SENSE ORGANS]

+

[INSTRUMENT/TOOL] + [RECORDING VISUAL IMAGES]

Since the concept of [UPPER PART OF BODY] + [CONTAINING OF BRAIN, MOUTH, AND SENSE ORGANS] + [INSTRUMENT/TOOL] + [RECORDING VISUAL IMAGES] are added with the concept of [A SMALL VIDEO CAMERA] + [PUT IN HAT/HELMET/STRAPPED] + [TO PROVIDE VIDEO FOOTAGE] as a result in the time when the small camera positioned to a hat or a similar things to record video footage, the meaning properties for *headcam* are:

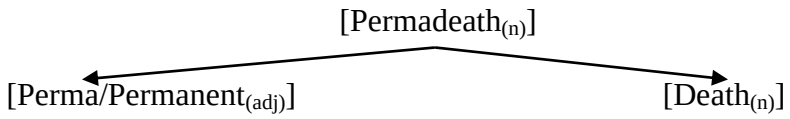
[INSTRUMENT/TOOL] + [A SMALL VIDEO CAMERA] + [PUT IN HAT/HELMET/STRAPPED] + [RECORDING VISUAL IMAGES] + [TO PROVIDE VIDEO FOOTAGE]

Thus, the concept of *headcam* is defined as a small video camera attached to a hat or helmet or strapped to the head, used especially to provide video footage from the wearer's perspective. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in February 2014.

Data 22

> *'You can fail a mission and the game will continue, with **permadeath** for any soldiers lost in the battle.*
> http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/permadeath

Permadeath. This new word is categorized as a noun and it formed by combining two morphemes. It consists of free morpheme [perma$_{(adj)}$] and free morpheme [death$_{(n)}$]. The free morpheme [perma$_{(adj)}$] is historically abbreviation from [permanent$_{(adj)}$] means *lasting or remaining unchanged indefinitely, or intended to be so; not temporary*. This morpheme first appeared in nearly 15th century and it was originated from Middle French that is *permanent* 14th century or directly from Latin that is *permanentem.* Meanwhile, the free morpheme [death$_{(n)}$] means *the action or fact or dying or being killed*. This morpheme first appeared in Old English and it was originated from Proto-Germanic that is *dauthuz* cognates from Old Saxon *doth,* Old Frisian *dath,* Dutch *dood.* The description may be illustrated by the following figure.



This figure initiates that meaning properties (meaning features) cover,

[UNCHANGE] + [NOT TEMPORARY]

+

[DYING/BEING KILLED]

Since the concept of [UNCHANGE] + [NOT TEMPORARY] + [[DYING/BEING KILLED] are added with the concept of [CHARACTER IN VIDEO GAMES] + [CANNOT

REAPPEAR] as a result in the time when character in video game cannot back to the game because run out of live, the meaning properties for *permadeath* are:

[CHARACTER IN VIDEO GAMES] + [DYING/BEING KILLED] + [NOT TEMPORARY] + [CANNOT REAPPEAR]

Thus, the concept of *permadeath* is defined as a situation in which a character cannot reappear after have been killed. In the recent updates oxforddictionaries.com, this new word listed in December 2014.